

THE NEW YORK PRESS. EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

Compiled every day for Evening Telegraph.

Kentucky.

Kentucky, in 1860, could not be accused of an earnest desire to rebel. In her population of over a million, and two hundred and twenty-five thousand slaves, were many Union men, who, though in strong sympathy with the South, cherished the hope that her supremacy might be maintained without resorting to war. Time proved too many of these men to be for the Union merely because they hoped the South would continue to control the Government. Beriah Magoffin, near the close of 1860, expressed their views when he argued against secession, on the ground that the North would consent to amend the Constitution in a way which would establish slavery firmly under the protection of the National Government. But, so soon as it became clear that the Republican party, while willing to give slavery the benefit of existing laws, was resolved to go no further, the pressure in favor of secession became almost irresistible. Early in 1861 the people were divided into two great parties, the Union party and the secession party. Democracy, marked out in convention a policy which it was hoped would prevent war, to which they declared unalterable opposition. But this policy was too weak and timid to endure. The Governor, in March, equally objected to secession. The Legislature, in February, appealed to the Southern States to abandon war like preparations, at the same time renewing the protest against coercion, and proposing a National Convention. In March, it denounced the Confederate Government for interfering with the navigation of the Mississippi. In this neutral position Kentucky remained till April; and even after the attack on Fort Sumter she refused to have anything to do with the war. Governor Magoffin refused to obey the requisition for troops, and, in answer to the Secretary of War, replied, "Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States." This language caused well-grounded suspicion of the Governor's fidelity, but the people were still true, and in May, when the election was held for delegates to the Border State Convention, the vote was emphatically for the Union. Then followed the Governor's proclamation in May, in which he declared neutrality, and forbidding either Union or Rebel armies from invading the soil of Kentucky. In June Union representatives were elected to Congress from nine districts; in the tenth, a State Rights candidate was chosen. Up to July Kentucky succeeded in maintaining its neutrality, but in that month both Union and Rebel troops had entered the State, and Governor Magoffin's protests were unheeded by both parties. In late May, while the secessionists had strongly urged the Governor to secede, the Unionists, General Grant occupied Paducah, and issued a proclamation that he had come for the defense of the State. This ended the neutrality of Kentucky. That the people were for the Union is sufficiently shown by the resolution adopted by the Legislature in September, 1861, directing the Governor, by a vote of 71 to 25, to order the Rebel troops out of the State. This the Governor vetoed, but it was passed over the veto; the order was issued, but, of course, not obeyed. The Legislature nobly followed this movement by a series of resolutions declaring that the Rebel invaders must be expelled, and desiring General Anderson to take command of the State volunteers. Thus Kentucky gave her earnest aid to the Union. From things which had been carried to times political. The rights which are disregarded in the case of the South are rights which, in the case of the North, would not be peacefully surrendered. The policy acted upon by Congress in September, 1861, involves a principle to which the North would not quietly submit. It concerns the States, as such. It affects the rights of a State as a State—its standing under the Constitution, its title and powers as defined by the Constitution, its privileges by virtue of an instrument to which Congress itself is subordinate.

two great sections—one of unconditional loyalists, the other of conservatives who denied the right of the Government to interfere in any way with the negroes of Kentucky. Also, at the beginning of 1864, it became evident that the Government intended to bring the negroes into military service. The Governor strongly opposed this purpose, and prohibited such recruiting. The Legislature, in February, declared it impolitic; but Congress, on the 24th, passed an act enrolling in the national forces all able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of 25 and 45. This caused much dissatisfaction, which Mr. Lincoln alluded to in a well-known letter of April 4, to A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, Ky., in which he declared the drafting of the negroes a military necessity. It failed to satisfy the Conservatives, and the Governor complained to the Legislature, so late as January, 1865, that the United States military authorities in the State violated the laws. The Union and the Democratic parties speedily formed an issue on the enlistment of negroes. At the Union Democratic Convention on May 18, 1864, and the Democratic Convention of June, the course of the Government was warmly condemned, nor was the feeling lessened when, in July, the President, in consequence of a new invasion of the State, and the completion of the "Sons of Liberty," etc., found it necessary to establish martial law. At the Chicago Convention, the two conservative parties united, and Kentucky was carried for McClellan by a majority of 36,157. The Presidential election of 1864 thus emphatically showed the political position of the State, and no new movements of importance occurred until after the war ended in 1865. Events then tended steadily to emancipation. Slavery property was of little value, and in the hands of the rebels. The Legislature, however, in February, refused by resolution to adopt the amendment to the National Constitution abolishing slavery. The subject continued to be debated, with much excitement, till it was finally settled by the ratification of the amendment by the States. At the State election in August last, the adoption of the amendment was the main issue between the Unionists and conservatives, and the vote resulted in a tie in the Senate and a majority of the members of Congress, five were conservative and four Unionists; the vote being 57,562 for the first ticket and 54,098 for the latter. In November the Legislature again refused to ratify the amendment, and repealed the act of ratification, which had been passed in the results of the election held on the 6th.

The Rights of the States in the Union.

A common concern in material interests urged by Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, as a reason for hastening the restoration of the Union. The South suffers financially under its exclusion from Congress; its welfare is ignored in the revision of old laws and the imposition of new ones; its public works are denied the assistance which is lavished upon projects in the North and West, and the prolongation of the period of uncertainty prevents the influx of capital and enterprise which is essential to its recuperation. The depression reacts upon other parts of the Union. Until the South regains its status, the North will be deprived of its best customer, or will realize but imperfectly the business benefits of the relationship. As a mere question of commercial advantage, the North has a heavy stake in the position of the South, and a deep interest in its early restoration. But the argument in relation to identity of interest might be extended without weakening its force. From things which had been carried to times political. The rights which are disregarded in the case of the South are rights which, in the case of the North, would not be peacefully surrendered. The policy acted upon by Congress in September, 1861, involves a principle to which the North would not quietly submit. It concerns the States, as such. It affects the rights of a State as a State—its standing under the Constitution, its title and powers as defined by the Constitution, its privileges by virtue of an instrument to which Congress itself is subordinate.

There has, doubtless, been a lack of cohesiveness and consistency in the radical policy, so far as it applies to the position of the Southern States, as another set of Territories, as States, when appealed to in their sovereign capacity to ratify a constitutional amendment; as Territories, when refusing to recognize their constitutional right to representation. Either fact is fatal to the theory of the other. And yet, aside from paradox and irrespective of inconsistency, the radical policy is plain enough. It discards altogether the rights of the Southern States, constitutionally considered. It arrogates authority to keep them out of the Union by keeping them out of Congress, and to legislate for them as it pleases, without the remotest reference to their wants and wishes as proclaimed by themselves. In other words, it assumes authority to do for them according to its own will, in utter defiance of their constitutional right to govern themselves. The doctrine of State suicide has not, indeed, been invested with form and shape by any legislative enactment; but for practical purposes, the course of Congress implies the same. The rights of the States of any right which the Congressional majority are bound to respect. No law has been passed affirming the territorial condition of the States; but the temper, the talk, and the tactics at this point distinctly point to the conclusion that in their judgment the South is no longer an aggregate of States, but an aggregate of Territories, whose governmental future is dependent on the will of Congress. If this principle will, under certain circumstances, be hereafter more openly acted upon, it is extremely probable. The Chicago Tribune, one of the boldest and ablest of the radical journals, thus foretold a contingency and its intended consequences: "The South will not accept the mild terms offered to them in the Constitutional amendment. If they do not it will be the clear duty of the present Congress to lay the axe at the root of the Southern Government, and to reorganize them on the basis of impartial suffrage. There will be no war of races then. Instead of it there will be respect for law and order, and the general Government will be established and exercise anything which the law-making power may enact, without leaving any war of races in its track." There is no reliance or ambiguity in this. If the Southern States fail to ratify the Constitutional amendment which has been submitted to them, their right to self-government is to be trampled under foot, their constitutional right to regulate the suffrage annulled, and their entire machinery of government to be reconstructed according to the radical model. This is what the Chicago Tribune threatens. And we know no journal that is better informed as to the radical plans, or more likely to be intrusted with their promulgation. The revolt is not a mere rebellion, but a probable continuity must be discarded, if it were in variance with the tone displayed by radical leaders since the close of the season. Unfortunately, the reverse is the fact. The Chicago journal's strategy directly by the recent result of the utterances of Senator Trumbull since his return to Illinois, and of Senator Wilson among his disciples in Massachusetts. The whole radical party declare that they are compelled to yield to them; and to this end the pliant lead of the nation shall be broken, the Governments organized in reliance upon that faith overturned, and the future of the

South States be made subject to universal negro suffrage. All that means either more or less than revolution. Disguise it as we may, since words are as may, the contingent action promised by the Chicago journal—and which will follow logically from the premises laid down by the radical leaders—is the equivalent of revolution. The twenty-six States now in the Union cannot afford to look patiently on while this programme is being worked out. The policy which threatens the constitutional existence of the ten States at present excluded from Congress under the three articles of the 13th Amendment, or other State. The rights of New York under the Constitution are not more sacred than those of North Carolina; and there will be no safety anywhere if the radical theory be in a single instance reduced to practice.

The President's Recent Unlawful Assumption of Power in Louisiana.

The Evening Post pursues its incursions of President Johnson with so much heat that it has lost its judgment and become incapable of perceiving the plainest distinctions. When it imputed to us the opinion—which we never held—that the Federal Government could not protect a State against invasion except on its own application, we denied the imputation and exposed the absurdity of the opinion. The Post then imputed to us a still more dangerous position in the meaning of a plain English sentence—rejoins in the following citation from the Constitution: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion; on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence." It is obvious enough that it is only the last of the three grounds of interposition here enumerated that requires an application from the State, although the Post, in the hurry and tumult of spirits which it brings to this discussion, understands the qualifying clause to relate to the other two. It is not necessary to return pedagogue and instruct its contemporaries in English grammar.

The Post declines to discuss the conduct of the President in any other than its legal and constitutional aspects, thereby implying, as we suppose, that it thinks it stands upon a safe ground in asserting the President of an illegal assumption of power. Its chief head of accusation is, that he has "virtually deposed the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and set up an agent of his own in place of the regularly elected authorities." The Post is borne away by its vituperative fervor into making statements which are not only broader than the facts, but for which the facts afford no color of plausibility. It is the meeting of the Convention of the Southern States and Attorney-General Heron addressed telegrams to the President, making certain inquiries. To these inquiries the President replied; and, of course, addressed his replies to the persons who had solicited them from office. This is what we have done otherwise? And yet the fact that these telegrams were not sent to Governor Wells, but to the persons who had asked for them, is construed by the Post as a dismissal of Governor Wells from office. This is the head and front of President Johnson's offending; this the dangerous violation of the Constitution for which he is assailed by the Post with an incessant stream of invective! In what part of the Constitution does that journal find the "provision" which gives to the President the right to direct the military? To the Lieutenant-Governor the President replied as follows:—

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, has been appointed to assist, and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention of the Southern States this morning. ANDREW JOHNSON.

This was two days before the riot, and it will strike readers who have not quite lost their wits as a singular method of "deposing" the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State. It was addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor because it was he that had asked for it, but it gave him notice of another communication on the same subject which had been addressed to the Governor. Moreover, it showed all proper deference to the regular authorities in saying that the military would be used to sustain, and not to obstruct, the proceedings of the courts. A communication more obvious of all personal, official, and legal propriety, and more respectful to the more ancient deference for State rights, could not easily be framed, even by the obligate scribbles of the Post. Will they tell us in what respect it could be mended?

Two days afterwards, and before the meeting of the Convention, the President sent the following telegram in reply to the Attorney-General:—

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Andrew S. Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana—You will call on the following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Gov. Hamilton of Texas, Hon. John Cassin, Gov. Brownlow of Tenn., General John Logan, Maj.-Gen. S. P. Banks, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, Hon. Morton Michener, Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, General Joshua T. Owen, General C. Albright, Hon. S. E. Dimmock, Wayne McVey, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited, so as to address the meeting in the German language. J. HOFFMAN, Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County. E. H. RAUCH, President Central Geary League of Reading. Rooms Union Bank Central Committee, PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union League of Berks County, and the counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

812w Chairman S. P. JORDAN, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

JOHN BARLER, GEORGE STEVENSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold. COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points. CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [14 etram] STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on commission.

JAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1854, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 7-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1214

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED! During the erection of the new Bank building, to 137 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 5-20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7-30s.—SEVEN-TWENTIES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, artistic and designs for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price 15 cents a package with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPING etc. will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND. S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES. Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 47th and No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1122 MARKET STREET. 610 3

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Range, Hot-Air Ranges, Portable Heaters, Lewis's Green Enamel Stoves, Bat Boilers, Newcomb Patent, Broilers, Cook Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMPSON, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

Mr. Blair's Letter. From the Daily News. We cannot too heartily commend this well-timed letter. Its temper and spirit are admirable, and its reasoning forcible and conclusive. The writer's defense of the South against the charge of treason is particularly striking, and will draw to him the hearts of all that unfortunate people. They feel that not the lightest burden which the adverse fate of war has laid upon them, is that they must bear in silence the infamous charge of treason with which their ungenerous victors persist in insulting them. For, though they feel in their own hearts that they have been guilty of treason, though they know that history will record them of that infamous charge, and that the civilized world, by its expressed admiration of their conduct, even now attests its belief that they have been guilty of no crime, it is yet hard for them to bear the opprobrious

epithet of traitor, when hurled against them by their armed conquerors. That they have been so ably and so generously defended against this grievous charge by a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, will only touch their hearts the more deeply. If all those who shall be sent to the Philadelphia Convention would but be governed by the feelings which inspired this letter, what glorious results would be attained! The spirit of conciliation and peace which would then reign in that body, and direct its deliberations, would result in the adoption of a policy which would commend itself to the judgment of all those who desire to see the Government re-established on its ancient foundations, and who wish to see the restoration of peace and prosperity throughout the land. To such action the heart of the people would respond with an energy of enthusiasm which would sweep everything before it, as has been done in Kentucky, and the convention would see the perfect realization of its patriotic labors, in the utter overthrow of the radicals and the restored vitality of the Constitution.

Of course there are opinions, sentiments, and expressions in Mr. Blair's letter which we do not entertain, and cannot approve, but we repeat that, coming, as it does, from a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, this letter is worthy of all praise, and does infinite credit to the head and heart of its author.

SPECIAL NOTICES. GEARY AND VICTORY! GRAND UNION REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION IN OLD BERKS! AT READING, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY, For Governor of Pennsylvania, ARE REQUESTED TO MEET IN GRAND MASS CONVENTION, in the city of Reading, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Danbury, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Berks, a large number of other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 15th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE UNION IS BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come en masse by hundreds and thousands. The Republican catch-cries of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Gov. Hamilton of Texas, Hon. John Cassin, Gov. Brownlow of Tenn., General John Logan, Maj.-Gen. S. P. Banks, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, Hon. Morton Michener, Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, General Joshua T. Owen, General C. Albright, Hon. S. E. Dimmock, Wayne McVey, Esq.

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FINANCIAL. \$6,000,000 SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS First Mortgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty Year Bonds. The whole amount is \$6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these bonds, by sending William Minor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad, their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading into the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of \$6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 386 miles in length, costing at least \$16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over \$1,400,000 or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroad.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better rate for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office. JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS AND, DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. U. S. 6s OF 1861. 5-20s, OLD AND NEW. 10-40s, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7-30 SOLES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 872m

UNITED STATES 5-20s, Holders of Five-Twenties of 1862 would do well to avail themselves of the present through demand, and exchange them for the new and more desirable FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864 and 1865.

At present they will obtain about Two Per. Cent profit by the Exchange. JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street.

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

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SUMMER RESORTS. COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR. EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best of the market afford.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand. Stable room on the premises. All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDA, PROPRIETOR. 614 1/2th Stm

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. The Hotel being entirely refitted and refurbished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public. 622m

McNUTT & MASON, PROPRIETORS. BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Emberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company. THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Emberton to depot. JOHN HAVENS, PROPRIETOR OF STAGE. 625wlm

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 21st day of August, 1866. ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor. 615wlm

EXCURSIONISTS TOURISTS, AND Pleasure Seekers TO NIAGARA FALLS.

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White & Contrecoeur, Port-au-Fort, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc. will find it to their advantage to procure THROUGH TICKETS, WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE, No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and through tickets are so down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Lines of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES. These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country. No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route. For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, Passenger Agent. 615wlm

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE, GARDEN AND ATLANTIC OCEAN, SUMMER RESORTS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Philadelphia at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M., and 9 P. M. Special Excursion—Atlantic City and back—600 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—700 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—800 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—900 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—1000 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—1100 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—1200 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—1300 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—1400 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—1500 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—1600 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—1700 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—1800 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—1900 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—2000 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—2100 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—2200 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—2300 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—2400 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—2500 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—2600 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—2700 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—2800 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—2900 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—3000 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—3100 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—3200 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—3300 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—3400 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—3500 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—3600 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—3700 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—3800 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—3900 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—4000 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—4100 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—4200 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—4300 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—4400 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—4500 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—4600 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—4700 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—4800 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—4900 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—5000 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—5100 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—5200 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—5300 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—5400 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—5500 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—5600 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—5700 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—5800 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—5900 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—6000 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—6100 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—6200 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—6300 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—6400 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—6500 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—6600 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—6700 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—6800 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—6900 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—7000 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—7100 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—7200 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—7300 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—7400 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—7500 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—7600 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—7700 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—7800 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—7900 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—8000 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—8100 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—8200 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—8300 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—8400 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—8500 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back—8600 A. M. (Thursday) to Atlantic City, and back—8700 A. M. (Friday) to Atlantic City, and back—8800 A. M. (Saturday) to Atlantic City, and back—8900 A. M. (Sunday) to Atlantic City, and back—9000 A. M. (Monday) to Atlantic City, and back—9100 A. M. (Tuesday) to Atlantic City, and back—9200 A. M. (Wednesday) to Atlantic City, and back